

note, fame, almost life itself—here, in his own home these ungenerous taunts were brought against him.

him irritated all the slaves in his own right. Had he trusted slaves to Ohio and liberated them, he would have violated the right of his heirs, and been denounced as a violator of law and a "negro thief." Now, since his misfortune had caused them to be sold by assignees, he was calculated for the efficacy of laws which he had so long struggled to overthrow, and which his accusers had, against his will, kept upon the statute book.

Here the sympathy and indignation of the crowd seemed so great that even Mr. Johns shrunk under it. He arose and said he did not intend to cast any imputation upon Mr. Clay's motives. Mr. Clay quickly retorted upon Mr. Johns as a selfish gentleman. A priest is never wanted in indiction! The gentleman indulges in a malignant personal attack, and then shrinks from the odium of it by disclaiming personalities. The man's a fool who sees anything else but personality in that article. The intelligent reader of it—against the man who handed it to him—against the party who indulges in such warfare—I hurl back defiance and indignant contempt!"

The effect was electric—their batteries were silenced. Mr. Clay turned quickly to the President, and said: I move the election of delegates to the following gentlemen were then nominated and elected.

*Delegates*—The Rev. B. J. Fee, A. E. McWilliams  
J. H. Rawlings, Barrow Johnson, A. McWilliams  
*Substitutes*—Thomas Tatum, Jr., William B. Wright  
Frank Board, T. J. Renfro.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

**MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM A QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.**

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:*

Your Memorialists deem it a duty incumbent of them, at this time, to address you on the very im-

portant subjects of Liberty and Slavery. You undoubtedly acknowledge the brotherhood of nations that the nations of the earth constitute one great family, and as such they are bound to each other.

acknowledging this, you grant the right of any one member, or members of that brotherhood, to lift up a calm and truthful testimony before you, (and the nation,) in behalf of humanity, justice and freedom, when these are assailed or outraged. To do this is the duty of every citizen, and the only proof of the evils of the system of Slavery which subjects millions of our brethren and sisters to the condition of mere chattels personal in the eye of the law; which deprives them of all their rights and privileges as intelligent and accountable creatures; which robs them of the right of the purchase of life, strips them of their endeared husbands and wives, and those tender pledges, their children; deprives them of education, civil rights and freedom of conscience, and subjects them without cause, to bondage, imprisonment, and sometimes even to death. There is no tribunal of conscience to which they can appeal for redress in the nation. In vain do they look for justice at the hands of their oppressors. This system carries its own condemnation with it, and that condemnation is written in the language, and is written in the tears of blood. It is inscribed in the scars of fear, on the desolated hearths and homes of millions, virtually annihilating the 'higher law.' The voice of the great Eternal proclaims it. We appeal to you on the sacred ground of Christianity and consistency. Shall our appeal be unheeded? Shall we be silent, when a land, a land of freedom. Consequently, all her citizens are to enjoy equal privileges, as the very spirit of Christianity is one of justice and of love. But where is the manifestation of that spirit in the enslavement of millions of our brethren and sisters? Do we not see the same spirit in the denial of the right of Independence declared that 'all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'? What meaneth this language? Does it

the white man? Where, then, we ask, is the consistency between the profession and practice of this nation? We are aware that the seeds of this great

and cryic evil were sown in the nation's infancy and have been nourished since by the same incentives, to wit, by their assumed right to make property of their fellow-men, and by taking from them the fruits of their unpaid toil, by which to gain property and wealth for themselves. Liberty and the nation have unrighteously permitted Slavery the last step (except murder) in the downward path. We think it necessary to bring the subject before you in this light, feeling that this is more especially a time of investigation. If we are to have a government of laws, and a government of justice and right should underlie all governments, we feel impressed with the importance of calling your attention to the responsibilities which ever rest with those in authority.

It is in no spirit of pride or fancied superiority that we make our appeal, but rather in a spirit of self-humiliation, and of sympathy with the oppressed part of the nation) are implicated in upholding slavery, and partakers (in a measure) of this very great iniquity. Therefore do we the more earnestly, but respectfully, appeal to you to do all in your power to secure immediate, entire and unqualified emancipation of the African race throughout our land; and, so far as rights are concerned, place them, together with the free blacks, on an equality with the whites. Especially do we appeal to you, on the ground of justice and legality, to permit no slavery in the Territories, to do all in your power to suppress traffic between the States, and slavery in the District of Columbia. Congress having exclusive jurisdiction over these, we consider you have not even a legal, much less a just excuse for permitting or continuing slavery in them. And, in case of non-performance, we consider it our duty to call attention to the fact of your endangering the peace and the welfare of our great nation, for the best possible reason, that Liberty and Slavery being antagonistic in principle, cannot dwell together without eventually destroying the peace and unity, which should bind the people together.

together, in the arms of justice and love, all nations. Under a sense of this great evil, we entreat you to labor untiringly for the establishing in this nation the standard of right. Delays are

dangerous—the present time only is available for the performance of duty.

For the best interests of our country, we submit this memorial to your calm and serious consideration, trusting you will give it its just disposal.

With due regard, we are your most sincere friends.

Signed in and on behalf of a quarterly meeting of Friends, held at Easton, State of New York, 13th of 2d mo., 1850.

GIDEON BAKER,  
MARY W. NICHOLS, } *Clerks.*











